### IS THE BIBLE INERRANT ?

DE PARKHURST ON INSPIRATION.

1F MOSES, ST. JOHN AND ST. PAUL WERE NOT SIMPLY AMANUENSES, HE SAYS, IN-FALLIEILITY IN DETAIL IS A PURE ASSUMPTION.

evening in his church, the Madison Square Presbyterian, on a subject which led him, in closing, to ch on the doctrine of the verbal inspiration of the Scriptures. Dr. Parkhurst's position on the topics, including the one just mentioned, that have become so prominent of late in theological controversy, is by no means unknown. His carefully chosen words of last beker, who meant business. Racciand was in evening, however, derive interest both from their terse emphasis and from the fact that theological discussion there to ride him. The crowd expected to see in the Presbyterian church is certain to be renewed "Old Benes" and Longstreet with the two great in the Presbyterian church is certain to be renewed by the approaching meeting of the General Assembly at

These are extracts from Dr. Freikhurst's words:

Now the matter that comes before us in this incident is commandingly interesting, because it touches in so easy and close a way that whole great question that we know under the general term of inspiration. Unfortunately, we have failen into the habit of limiting inspiration to one particular form of its display, namely, that of composing Scripture. But I venture to say that the matter of inspiration is not treated thoroughly until the process of scripture writing and a hundred things beside are recognized as standing all of them upon essentially one and the same ground, and until we gather into the same comprehensive class all those varieties of Divine working wherein the human intelligence serves as the organ of the Divine inworking, and the result the offspring of twin-parentage—how much of it due to one parent and how much to the other, God Almighty only knows.

Inspiration then, let us conceive, covers all that rich variety of example wherein the Divine light works in us as an interior irradiation, a certain divine enkindling of native human intelligence. Inspiration may inspire a man to speak. It may inspire a man to speak, it may inspire a man to preach, or to pray, or to sing, or to write a letter to the Romans, or to build a tabernacle, or to do any one of a hundred other things it at you and I might perhaps defairly well without God's help, but would be certain to do infinitely better with that help. For St. Paul then by write inspiration we conceive to be in its essence precisely the same thing as for Ahohab to build inspired furniture.

God works within us to will and to do of His good pleasure; but the very form of that statement, which is recognizedly scriptural, carries with it the implication that the "willing" to which His impulse simulates us, and the "doing" in which that "willing" issues, are neither of them felt by us as anything other than one own pure personal outcome.

There is just a single other point that we will touch very briefly, and

piration, rather than that the inspiration administers he man.

There is just a single other point that we will touch there is just a single other point that we will touch ery briefly, and that we must touch very carefully, frow inspiration handled man as a tool, then whatver work he did under the influence of inspiration could be done perfectly, absolutely so. Or if it andled man as a pen, then whatever word he wrote inder the influence of inspiration would be a true word, besolutely true. Inspiration makes no blunders either then it works at construction of Tabernacle furniture at the composition of sacred hierardure. But men is not a tool, and when the wisdom of God mixed self with the workmanship of Aboliah, while of ourse the divine wisdom would be unerring. "In rannt," and would therefore operate to re-enforce the estimities of Aboliah's skill, and to act as counter-leight to any faults that there might be in the methods of herees and the produce some effects inconstituted. in Aboliab to do some things in a way that was not the best way, and to produce some effects inconsistent with absolute genius. If you pour a quart of perfectly pure water into a clean, empty dish, the water after it has been poured in will be pure. But if you pour a quart of perfectly pure water into a dish that has already in it even so little as half a sill of water that is not absolutely pure, making the pure water with it will not make it pure. If Aboliab had been an empty dish, then divine inspiration would have maranteed the absolute perfection of his work. But if he was a workman and not a tool, then to claim that inspiration was certain to secure him against any mistaken blows in his stone-cutting, or any false strokes in his timber-hewing, is the boldest kind of assumption.

So in the production of sacred literature, if Moses, Si, John and St. Faul were simply annanuenses of the Holy Ghost, simply writing in a servile way what God dictated—an inspired man being only an elaborate kind of a typewriting instrument that lies still while God dictated—an inspired man being only an elaborate kind of a typewriting instrument that lies still while God dictated—an inspired man being only an elaborate kind of the Fs. But once you admit the introduction of a personal human element in the producition of a personal human element in the producition of a personal human element in the introduction of a personal human element in the producition of a personal human element in the producition of a personal human element in the producition of a personal human element in the introduction of a personal human element in the producition of a personal human

ancy.
I want to say, in a closing sentence, that I have such judgment is correct. and that in my opinion the surest and quickest way to shake the world's coordence in the libbe as the World of God is for the Church to spend its time but tressing it with small defences, and for it to convert itself into a squad of policymen to pretect the Bib'e. Instead of into a host of apostless to zo forth and suddue the world to the power and redemption of the Christ of the Bible.

MINERS AND THE READING "COMBINE."

Wilkesbarre, Penn., May 8 .- Murmurings of discontent among the miners of the Wyoming Valley since the consummation of the Rending deal are increasing, and an organized effort is being made by them to resist it. John s. Hadrack, one of the most prominent labor leaders in the anthracite region, said this evening that the spirit of unrest was universal among the workingmen. "They have waited patiently, he continued, "for some bona-fide action by the State Government looking to the enforcement of the Constitution against the 'combine,' but have become disgusted at the evident insincerity of those in a position to bring it to terms. Now they, propose take the matter into their own hands. The men claim that in order to pay the guarantee given by price of coal must be advanced 40 cents a ton or the They cannot see how it is possible to advance the coal in the market, and they concline that the only other alternative is leit—a reduction of their wages to the starvation point. This week no less than four delegations of miners from different parts of the coal field waited upon me in order that the businessmen who are dependent upon the miners for their prosperity might be induced to stand by the workingmen in their fight against the "combine." It is the universal opinion that the policy of retruentment already begun by the Reading will bear heavily upon the miners, and for the sake of their homes and their little ones the men are determined that the Constitution shall be obeyed or serious trouble will follow." They cannot see how it is possible to advance the

CHPCKING THE MOVEMENT OF CATTLE.

Denver, Col., May 8 .- A "Republican" disputch from Cheyenne, Wyo., says; "There was a gathering of railroad men in town to-day. At their head was General Munager Dickinson, flanked by W. A. Duel, general superintendent of the Gulf Division, and the general superintendent of the Nebraska division. Among the others were General Freight Agent Monroe, Assistant General Freight Agent Wild, Superintendent Tuchy, of Lenver, and the assistant superintendent of the North Denver, and the assistant superintendent of the North
Lik e. The entire party, in private earl, visited the
Imprisoned stockmen at Fort Russell. Later a call
Wadsworth, the colt that showed such wonderful form was made on Governor Barber with relation to his proclamation prohibiting southern cuttle from being driven across the state to adjoining States. This has been a very sore point. Last year cattle were consigned to Orin Junction, on the Union Pacific, and were then transferred by the Northwestern to the Black Hills terminal point. As a donsequence they were unloaded on the ranges of several hig outlits, who threatened to withdraw their business from the Northwestern Railroad in case this was continued during whe present season. This will probably explain why the Northwestern declined to make any through rates. Local rates were demanded from Orin Junction to the place of destination. As cattle consigned to Montana could not, under the proclamation, be unloaded for trailing at Orin, the business has been practically at a glandstill. A strong talk was made to the Governor announced that he would give his decision in the matter on Monday." proclamation prohibiting southern cattle from being

FATALLY SHOT IN A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

John J. Brennen, thirty years old, a marine attached to the League Island Navy Yord, Penn., who was found with a bullet wound in the right side of his head, in the disorderly house at No. 33 Bayard-st., on Saturday night, died yesterday merning at 9 o'clock at Bellevus Hospital, Captain Cross, of the Eleventh Precinct, is investigating the case. Officer Artises was on post in Bay-ard-st, at 9:80 o'clock on Saturday night, when he was in-formed by Frank Gardner that a man had shot himself at No. 33. On the second foor of the house the policeman at No. 33. On the second the floor with a bullet wound in found Brennen lying on the floor with a bullet wound in the right side of his head and a revolver in his right to Bellevue Hospital. The wounded man told who he and then became unconscious. No money was found his possession. The house was immediately "raided" Captain Cross, and twelve inmates were captured. Captain Cross, and twelve inmates were captured, house was run by Charles Hamilton. Lena Taylor, house weeper, asid that she had heard a pistol shot, a that she had then teld Gardner to get a policeman. Gardner was also arrested.

## TALK ABOUT THE HORSES.

WORK AT THE DIFFERENT TRACKS.

WHEN THE BIG HANDICAPS WILL BE RUN. There were many visitors at the Gravesend track yesterday to see the candidates for the Brooklyn Handicap receive their work. Billy Lakeland journeyed from Brighton Beach to see how Longstreet would acquit him-The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached last self with McLaughlin on his back and his handleap of vening in his church, the Madison Square Presby. Simms was the jockey selected to ride him. Longstreet had some fun with the stable lad that warmed him to for the trial, but when the real work was to take place and McLaughlin took him in hand there was a great change in his behavior, as the champion racehorse seemed to recognize that he had his master in the champion in the Presbyterian church is certain to be renewed by the approaching meeting of the General Assembly at pertiand, one, where the two great questions of the revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith, and the relations of Dr. Charles A. Briggs to the Union Theological Seminary are to come an for adjudication.

Dr. Farkhurst's text last evening was from the 31st chapter of Exodus, "In the hearts of all that are wise-hearted, I have put wisdom, that they may make all that I have commanded thee." These words were a pertion of these spoken unto Moses concerning Aholiab and other workmen, who had to do with the construction and furnishing of the tabernacle was taken as the theme of the rermon.

Now the matter that comes before us in this incident is commandingly interesting, because it touches in so easy and close a way that whole great question that we know under the general term of inspiration that we know under the general term of inspiration that we know under the general term of inspiration that we know under the general term of inspiration that we know under the general term of inspiration that we know under the general term of inspiration that we know under the general term of inspiration that we know under the general term of inspiration that we know under the general term of inspiration that we know under the general term of inspiration that we know under the general term of inspiration that we know under the general term of inspiration.

Life themselves to the late two freat we give them to exert themselves to the last ounce. As Raceland had covered one and a quarter wiles on the station of the work and the work of the work which had a quarter in 1:125 m. The programme books will be ready about Wednesday. May 18.

Stoke, von the station of the two great questions of the long station of the work themselves to the last ounce. As Raceland had covered one and a quarter miles on the last ounce. As Raceland had covered one and a quarter miles on the last ounce. As Raceland had covered one and a quarter mil

Green B. Merris shook his head as he remarked: "That Longstiert hose should win way off. The Morrow hose or any of that sort of cattle have no business with him." Billy Lakeland said: "He will do in any country for me accidents will arrive at Gravesend by poon Monday

Raceland, with Fitzpatrick, who will have the mount on him in the handicap, appeared. "Old Bones" pricked his ears and looked at the crowd as he does when he is going to the post in a race. Nomad, with a stable boy on his back, acted as a working companion. The horses broke at the stand, and "Pitz" restrained Racciand all the way, and when the mic was completed the watch said 1:48. M. F. Dwyer was highly pleased with the work of the horses, and said an hour later that the winner of the Brooklyn Handicap would have to run better than 2:07 to

eral of the boys a shock when he sent his candidates for handicap honors 1 miles. Portchester was stridden by Taral, and Simus was on Reciare. Not much attention was poid to the mare by the telent who were precent. Portchester looked exceedingly well, and with Taral up, something sensational was looked for. However, the pair got away in good shape, breaking from the eighth pole. The half was run in 51 seconds, the mile in 1:45, the 1's miles in 1:58's, where Portchester was pulled up and Reclare galloped out the distance, pulled up at the wire, in 2:13, a 1 efformance superior to any seen this year. Longstreet excepted, according to Green B. Marris and echoed by the others present.

A word about the track and weather will show the

A word about the track and weather will show the conditions under which the trials were run. The large number of herses that are worked every day on the track made it deep and dusty. The wind blew a half gale on the backstretch, which the horses had to face almost a half mile. There are so many buildings on the homestretch that the horses did not derive any benefit from the wind on the horses did not derive any benefit from the wind on the homeward journey. The work was high-class, and will help to increase the interest in the great race.

John Campbell had his lot out and gave Pessara, Diable. Snowball, Entre and Cassius two-minute work. The four looked as if they were fit and ready to race.

Ed. Brown (Brown Dick) gave his lot moderate work, and says that he is satisfied that he will secure a face or two at the meeting. He was enthusiastic when Long-

W. C. Daly was on hand, and efter a long task with M. F. Dwyer, in which he trid to explain the reason why Bolero did not win every time when he started at Washington, he proceeded to show a two-year-old that could beat 50 seconds in a dash of half a mile. Alcalde, a three-year-old, with John Lambiey up, and the Senaution-Louisette coit, two years old, with James Lambiey as his rider, palloped to the judges' stand and broke. The crowd had disappeared, and few persons timed them. Your Uncled did as he said he would, and his coit ran the half mile in 40% seconds, the fastest time up to date of a two-year-old over the Brooklyin track.

in 4% seconds, the lastest time up to date of a two-year old over the Brooklyn track.

Wyndham Walden is expected at the track to-day with the J. A. and A. H. Morris horses. The work of Bussell, Terrifier and Becken will be closely watched by the train-ers at Gravesend.

F. A. Fhret's horses were to leave Morris Park for

Graves and to-morrow, but the trainer, Allen, may delay until Friday before making the change.

Colonel McLewee telegraphed for Isaac Murphy last week. There is a chance of Clarenson's carrying the white with red star in the Brooklyn Hondicap, as his white with red star in the Broomlyn Handicup, as his work has been so good that he is consid-ered as having a chance at the weights. Fair-view, San Juan and Peter have been tried at 14s miles in 2:13 by the former and 2:15 by San Juan. Allen's two-year-olds went three-quarters on Saturday and worked the distance in fair time without being asked to do all they

1:22 to 1:24.

Yorkville Belle seems to grow bigger every day. She is faster than ever. Allen does not like to let her work as fast as he wants to. She is restrained, and a mile in 1 45 is as fast as she is allowed to work.

could. Lidgerwood and Colonel Fred worked in 1:20, Dor

G. E. Smith (Pitt burg Phil) is going to "Tay low" like "Brer Rabbit" and kill 'em at Morris Park. He will not send ony horses to Gravesend. Sleipner is taking his work once more, and the clubbouse residents are in suspen-again, as "Eph" night give him a trial and not let them

know anything about it.

Lamplighter is recovering from the injury which he received by getting his foot over the halter shank in his box

and is taking slow work.

P. S. Donovan ("Snip") is building the swaybook Tenny up and continues to give him work at an easy gait. Tw to win many dollars for his employer, D. T. Pulsifer, a to win many dollars for his employer, D. T. Pulsifer, as they worked very fast down the hill at Westchester. In fact, the entire lot of Donovan's two-year-olds are promising and do good work. Wah Jim has grown into a strong, rugged-looking animal and works as if he liked it. He has covered a mile in 1:48. Bermuda is reported as hav-ing broken down in his work at Lexington, but the report to me net been verified.

wadsworth, the coit that showed such wonderful form at Lexington, is described by "Brown Dick" as being a typical Longfellow and a tough wear-and-tear sort of a horse. He is bred in the purple, being by Longfellow, cam Trophy, by Alarm.

Poet Scout is at Louisville, and is likely to make his urst appearance in the East at Morris Park. He has done all that has been asked of him. Exta and Bashford one and an eighth miles over the Louisville.

were worked one and an eighth miles over the Louisville track in 1:58, the former having the best of it by a length. The ewners who have reced at the winter tracks length. The awners who have reced at the winter tracks are in sore straits, and all sorts of subterfuges are being used by them to secure stables and to race on the Board

f Control tracks.

T. F. Eagan was at the Brooklyn track yesterday and was busy arranging the betting ring. He is to have full control of the books.

J. N. Kirk will manage the mutuals, and the perfected

J. N. Kirk will manage the mutuals, and the perfected electrical indicators will be used.

Here is the order in which the stakes will be run at the June meeting of the Concy Island Jockey Club:
Saturiay, June 18-Suburban, double event.

Monday, June 20-The Dalsy, Swift.
Tuesday, June 21-The Foam, Volunteer. Bay Ridge.
Wednesday, June 22-The Panay.
Thursday, June 23-The Surf, Tidal, Sheepshead Bay

Bardicap.
Saturday, June 25-The Mermaid, Coney Island Stakes.

Zephyr.

Monday, June 27-Spring Turf Selling.

Tuesday, June 28-Spring, See and Sound, Coney

Island Cup. Wednesday, June 29-The Vernal.

Wednesday, June 29—The Vernal.

Thursday, June 30—The June, Spindrift, Knickerbocker.

Friday, July 1—Thistle, Great Trial.

Baturday, July 2—Double event, Realization.

The following is the order in which the stakes will be run at the apring meeting of the New-York Jockey Club, beginning Monday, May 30:

Monday, May 30—Juvenile, 2 yrs.; Metropolitan Handi-

all ages. ucoday, May 31-Mariem, 2 yrs.; See and Sound, 3 yrs.

ap, all ages.
Thursday, June 2-Gallfard, 2 yrs.; Ladies', 3 yrs

Monday, June 6-Casanova, 2 yrs.; Hudson River Handl-Tuesday, June 7-Van Nest, 2 vrs. Metrose Handicap. Wednesday, June 8-Cherry Diamond Handicap, all ages

Thursday, June 9-Larchmont, 2 yrs.; Belmont, 3 yrs. Friday, June 10-Toboggin Silde Handkap, all uges; Baychester Stakes, 3 yrs. Saturday, June 11-Rowling Brook Handicap, 3 yrs. Great Eclipse, 2 yrs.

Monday, June 13-Hartford Stakes, 2 yrs.; Vrcedland

Handicap. 3 yrs. Tuesday, June 14-New-York Jockey Club Handicap, all

Wednesday, June 15-Throggs Neck Stake, 3 yrs

Thursday, June 16-Anticipation, 2 yrs.; All Breeze Friday, June 17-Pocanteco Handicap, 3 yrs.

At the judges' stand a number of horsemen were standing, and when Longstreet went booming along, Johnnie Campbell ground cloud and said: "What chance has a good horse got with a 'cracker' like that! He will make them look selling platers the day of the race."

swelled he was not tried, but expect him and while string few days. Of the two-year-olds nearly the whole string did fair work. The \$14,000 Minnehah with 115 m did fair work. The \$14,000 Minnehah with 115 m did fair work. The \$14,000 Minnehah with 115 m did fair work. The \$14,000 Minnehah with 115 m did fair work. The \$14,000 Minnehah with 115 m did fair work. The \$14,000 Minnehah with 115 m did fair work. The \$14,000 Minnehah with 115 m did fair work. The \$14,000 Minnehah with 115 m did fair work. The \$14,000 Minnehah with 115 m did fair work. The \$14,000 Minnehah with 115 m did fair work. The \$14,000 Minnehah with 115 m did fair work. The \$14,000 Minnehah with 115 m did fair work. The \$14,000 Minnehah with 115 m did fair work. The \$14,000 Minnehah with 115 m did fair work. The \$14,000 Minnehah with 115 m did fair work. The \$14,000 Minnehah with 115 m did fair work. The \$14,000 Minnehah with 115 m did fair work.

## THE NINTH GAME OF THE CHESS MATCH.

MOVES MADE BY LIPSCHUIZ AND SHOWALTER ON SATURDAY.

The ninth game of the match between Messrs Lipschutz and Showalter, played at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club on Saturday, was as follows: DOUBLE FLANCHETTO.

Black.
S. Lipschutz.
1-P-Q-Kt 3
2-B-Kt 2
3-P-Kt 3
4-B-Kt 2
5-P-K 3
6-Kt-K 2
7-Castles White. walter. 6-Q Kt-B 3 (a) - K | K | 2 - P - K | B | 4 - Q | K | - B | 3 - Q | K | - B | 3 - Q | K | B | 5q - P - K | R | 3 - P - K | K | 4 - K | - Q | K | K | 5q - P - Q | K | K | 5q - P - Q | K | K | 5q - P - Q | F | 5q - P P Q R 4 (e) ] Kt Kt 3 Kt R 5 R - K sq. R x R Kt - Kt 3 29-Q-KB sq. 50-P-Kt 4 51-P-R 3 - R- K sq. - P- R 5 - Kt (R sq.)-- Kt 3 (g)



1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
33-p-Q 2 (h)	32-Q-Q sq. 33-B-K B sq. 34-P-B 3
35-P-Kt 4 35-R-K eq.	36-Kt-B 5
37 - Kt - B sq 38 - Kt - Q 2 39 - R - B sq.	37—B—Q 71 715—Q—K B sq. 189—Q—K 2
40-R-K sq. (i) 41-Resigns.	40-Q x R ch.

was much superior.

(e) Much sounder play was Q-K 2 in order to interpres Kt or B at Q 3 against B-Kt 4, which black threatened, or eventually to retreat Q-Q sq in case

K sq. move is a confession of at least loss

Roswell G. Horr will lecture upon "Tariff, Wazes and Prices" at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth-st, and Third-ave, this evening. Mr. Horr is making a series of ten ad-dresses, under the auspices of the Republican Club, No.

dresses, there the anspaces of the New-York College for the Training of Teachers, will be held in the college building. No. 9 University Place, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The annual election of the Brooklyn Choral Society will be held at the Brooklyn Talermacle this evening.

J. M. Wood, one of the Workers' Band from the Jerry

McAuley Mission, conducted the men's respel service yes-terday afternoon at the East Englis sixthest, brunch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mrs. Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, having

recovered from her recent illness, will speak at the West End Presbyterian Church, One-hundred-and-fifth-st, and Amsterdam-ave, this evening at 8 o'clock.

The unnual May fair of St. Stephen's Church will be

opened to-night by Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, in the church hall, in East Twenty-eighth-st. It promises to be a suc-cess. The Board of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin will furnish the music.

The Catholic Club will give an exhibition of American

paintings on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon.

The Rev. Dr. Newland Mayrard will deliver a historical
and illustrated fecture on Switzerland next Wednesday afternoon, at Chickering Hall.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED is called the "World's Greatest Passenger Train" on account of the absolute perfection of its equipment and the excellence of the road over which it runs. It is the chedest train to Chicago and Chocanatt. "."

EYER BEEN. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: A recent dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica announces that rumors of an impending revolution in Hayti are again rife, and that ex-President Legitime, in exile there, having received lately a large amount of money, will freely expend it to gratify his ambition and ratify his feelings of revenge. "The Herald" remarks editorially that Hayti seems destined to be at There is little room for doubt as to the staten

about revolutionary rumors; they are often rife. It is also probable that General Legitime has recently received a considerable amount of money and may be bent on mischief. His probable new accession of wealth came about in this way. During the last weeks of his administration in 1889 he caused to be issued without due authority, so it was claimed, more than half a million dollars in \$5 notes, which he under took to force into circulation. They were imperfectly printed on wretched strips of paper and never came into general use, though considerable amounts of them were bought up by resident foreign merchants at a large discount on their face value. When General Hyppolite came to the Presidency in October of the same year, he refused to recognize these notes, on the ground that their issue had not been legally or duly authorized, and it was understood besides that General Legitime himself and his immediate friends were the bargest holders of them, so that their recognition would be tantamount to enriching him and placing in his hands the means of creating trouble for the Government. Toward the end of last year, however, such use of his columns. It is false. We are not recognize the notes, issuing about the same time a proclamation of amnesty to all political offenders, so speak. Come with me. Mount a horse and ride; ride that it is not the fault of the present Government if General Legitime is not rich and has not, with his fellow-exiles, returned to live safely and quietly in his

such revolution as "The Herald's" dispatches indicate will occur very soon, at my rate. In the first place, the exfles would, in fitting out a hostile expedition, find themselves confronted by the neutrality laws of Great Britain and the United States at least, these two Powers having agreed in the Treaty of Washington to use due diligence" against just such expeditions. And then, again, Havti has had altogether seventeen chiefs of State. Most of them came in by revolution and went out by the same means. But in no single inbeen driven from power, has ever regained it. not true of the neighboring Republic of San Domlego. But it is true of Hayti, notwithstanding the fact that nearly every one of her deposed chiefs, as soon as he found himself in exile, has begun and continued to plot and conspire for the overthrow of his successor. and no Government of Havti has ever yet been de posed by expeditions of her sons from beyond her borders. All this is, however, no positive guarantee against revolution, but it does establish a strong precedent against such a one as is now predicted.

Moreover there is reason to believe that General

Hyppolite really desires the peace and progress of his country, and will therefore avoid as far as possible every legitimate cause of trouble. He has his enemies, of course, and they will not cease to seek to create inquietude and dissatisfaction, hoping thereby to weaken him and to provoke him to harsh measures. But in all the many years that he was in public life before he was forced to head the revolution against Legitime he never gave the least indication of an ambition for the Presidency—an uncommon fact in Hayd. He was known as a fair-minded, sensible man and good citizen, patriotic and able. But he would, indeed, be a poor ion and to maintain the domestic tranquillity of his own commerce there, which in 1890 amounted to more than eight and a half millions of dollars #8.743,933 od. Innamuch as the maintinance of the existing order of things down there and interests of Hayti and our own commercial relations with her for the time being depend greatly on him, it may be useful to know some thing of his views as to the duties of his high offic schools, even going so far as to urge compulsory educa-tion especially for the rural districts. In a proclama tion recently addressed "to the People and the Army,

"Since I was called to the Chief Magistracy, October p, 1889, I have never ceased to appeal for harmony I have never failed to avail myself of every occasion to proclaim the advantages of pence and the necessity of maintaining it infact. Imbued with a full appreciation of the increasing dangers to us of civil war, I have besought, I have supplicated every citizen to all me in my work of pecflucation. But all that I could say or do did not prevent the outbreak of May last. I had to repress it severely, as I was bound to and must always do. But as ston as order was restored I took up again my work of particulation. I proclaimed forgetfulness of the past and amnesty, pray have never failed to avail myself of every occasion 33-B-Q 2 (h)
33-B-K B 4
3-B-B 5q.
34-B-B 5q.
35-P-K 4
35-P-K 5q.
35-P-K 5q.
35-P-K 5q.
35-P-K B 5q.
40-P-K 5q.
40-P

# To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: As one of your regular readers I strongly

Elack answered 18—K sq. (f) White's next move is a confession of at least loss of time as regards this sails.

(g) A very good move which we believe gives him some considerable advantage to position. See diagram, the He ought not to have hesitated to capture the B, which was a strong defensive piece for the adverse K side, and his attack must have dipened then soon after some retreats and protective measures, as the following brilliant variation which was not unifiely to occur may instance; 33 Kt×B, 33 Kt+B 5; 35 E+B 2, 36 E+B 2, 36 K×K t; 35 K+B 2, 35 E+B 3; 36 B+Q 2, 36 F×P, 37 Kt+K 3 (or 37 . . . Q×P; 38 Kt+B 5 ch, 38 K+B 5 ch, 38 K+B 5 ch, 38 K+B 2; 39 B×R ch, 39 Kt+B 5 ch, 38 K+B 5 ch, 36 K+R 2; 39 B×R ch, 39 Kt+B 5 ch, 38 K+B 5 ch, 36 K+R 2; 39 B×R ch, 39 Kt+B 5 ch, 36 K+R 5 ch, 36 K+R 2; 30 B×R ch, 39 Kt+B 5 ch, 36 K+R 5 ch, 36 K+R 2; 40 B×R ch, 39 Kt+R 5 ch, 36 K+R 5 ch, 36 K+R 2; 40 B×R ch, 39 Kt+R 5 ch, 36 K+R 5 ch, 36 K+R 2; 40 B×R ch, 39 Kt+R 5 ch, 36 K+R 5 ch, 36 K+R 2; 40 B×R ch, 39 Kt+R 5 ch, 36 K+R 5 ch, 36 K+R 2; 40 B×R ch, 39 Kt+R 5 ch, 36 K+R 2; 50 B×R ch, 39 Kt+R 5 ch, 36 K+R 5 ch, 36 K+R 2; 50 B×R ch, 39 Kt+R 5 ch, 36 K+R 5 ch, 36 K+R 2; 50 B×R ch, 39 Kt+R 5 ch, 36 K+R 5 ch, 36 K+R 2; 50 B×R ch, 39 Kt+R 5 ch, 36 K+R 5 ch, 36 object to the suggestion of Mr. Fulham in Saturday's in Miss Projes forms here in the anadominent of grain-matical forms. These come to us like fresh breezes across vermal fields and forests bringing the odor of spring bads and wild flowers. The most of these ir-regularities were once good Anglo-saxon English; though later condemned by grammarians as contrary to their conventional rules. Was there really any gain in their refusing to accept "done" as the imperfect "do"-regularly formed, as do, do en, have do en (done); and encouraging an irregular form, as do. do ed, (did), have do-en (done)? Centuries of ignormat teaching have falled to eliminate from Anglo Saxon descendants the form I down (done). And s with dozens of other words, now stigmatized as cor as an ignoranus. The so-called corruption of speech by leaving off the final "g" in participles, is only adherence to the primitive form, which is a falsehood, and he must know it. I quote Mr. Martin again: "Of course those who are looking for vice will find it." Well, I should be more than the primitive form, which is a falsehood, and he must know it. I quote Mr. Martin out in this state ment, which is a falsehood, and he must know it. I quote Mr. Martin out in this state ment, which is a falsehood, and he must know it. I quote Mr. Martin out in this state ment, which is a falsehood, and he must know it. I quote Mr. Martin out in this state ment, which is a falsehood, and he must know it. I quote Mr. Martin out in this state ment, which is a falsehood, and he must know it. I quote Mr. Martin again: "Of course those who are or "on." I am unable to conceive any reason for the addition of "g" by the Norman teachers than to give a masal sound to the final "n" of the original, as Webster does in giving the pronunciation of "Bon-ton pronounced bong tong." Seven centuries have failed to bring the Saxon descendants to a free use of the "ing."

It is only about a century ago that Richard Lowth first introduced in his grammar the rule Mr. Fulham upholds, that "shall" is to be used in the first person. and "will" in the second and third as simply indicative of the future tense. There was no good reason for it. It was purely arbitrary. The best writers had not so DEUNK, EUT HE CLUNG TO HIS JEWELS.

Somebody drew the attention of Horace E. Patrick, a policeman of the Morrisania squad, about 7:20 o'clock on Saturday night, to a man who was staggering at the corner clung to a small satchel which he carried in his hand, notwithstanding the fact that he was too drank to know where withstanding the fact that he was too drank to know where he was going. The policeman gave the stranger a ride to the police station, and locked him in a cell for the night on 'carching the hardbay gold and silver watches, brace-lets, scarf pins, and a d'amond stud, worth \$1,000, were found in it. On being arraigned at the Morrisania Police Court yesterday, the man was still too drazed to talk including the man was still too drazed to talk including the man was still too drazed to talk including the man was still too drazed to talk including the man was still too drazed to talk including the man was still too drazed to talk including the man was still too drazed to talk including the man was still too drazed to talk including the man was still too drazed to talk including the man was still too drazed to talk including the man was still too drazed to talk including the man was still too drazed to talk including the man was still too drazed to talk including the man was still too drazed to talk including the man was still too drazed to talk including the man was still too drazed to talk including the man was still too drazed to talk including the man was still too drazed to talk including the man was still too drazed to talk including the man was still too strainly of man's volition; if quite certain, "shall" or "must" took its place. One looks in vain among the must that three-fourths of the people continue so to must took its place. One looks in vain among the cuttainty was not strong the word "with the stress of a purpose formed, and therefore more proposition or of duty, and therefore quite certain, "I shall go to-morrow." Under an imperative necessative, "I shall go to-morrow." Under an imperati

pedantic.
In conclusion, I say, if correspondents are admitted to your columns at all, let us have the exact words they use. The paper is not held accountable for their ideas, nor for the language they choose to express them in it is man writes "an hotel," "an heavenly

Wednesday, June 1—Long Island Light-Weight Handipp, all ages.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL

physick, etc., let your renders have it as written, barring, as I have said above, clear cases of errors universally, June 3—Debutante, 2 yrs.; Fort Schuyler, all ges.

Saurday, June 4—Bartow, 2 yrs.; Withers, 3 yrs.

LESS REASON FOR THEM NOW THAN THERE HAS

LESS REASON FOR THEM NOW THAN THERE HAS

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 18, 1892.

A LIBEL ON THE NEW WEST.

FLINGS ABOUT " ROTTEN BOROUGHS" RESENTED AS UNJUST AND PALSE!

Editor of The Tribune. Sir: "The Evening Post" paid its respects the other day to Senator Teller's last speech on the silver question. The article was good, but its effect was killed no far distant date the scene again of frightful by one boomerang. It reads: "Moreover the four States that he mentions are of the smallest possible consequence. Nevada is a rotten borough of the repulsive type. Idaho is little better. Montar Colorado are very near the bottom of the list in political importance, although they are not exclusively mining camps, and have elements of future growth beyond those of their gypsy sisters."

"Rotten borough" is not entirely fresh. I found on passing through Chicago a couple of years ago, The Chicago Herald" using it with reference to on of these four States mentioned. I then bought a lot of "Heralds" and malled them to editors out there, calumny, and made a fairly good Republican State I dislike to have my idols shattered in this manner.

I have in my visits to New-York the past twenty-five years and during the gentle guldance of William Cullen Bryant, welcomed "The Post" heartfly, because being an evening paper we do not get it West. Heve he would be deeply humiliated could he witness rotten boroughs. This writer says Idaho is little better. to the three letons at the foot of Yellowstone Park, Now look westerly over the central and southern porflon of the State. What do you see! A vast plain sloping gently to the southwest. Northerly, eighty miles distant, three purple pyramids, the East, Middle and Big Buttes, rising tenfold higher than those of the Nile; southerly, a long line of mountain ranges, rich in dividend paying mines; centrally, the magnificent Snake River, coursing its way from where you stand; southerly and westerly towards the Pacific, dropping on its way in one cataract 30 feet deeper than Niagara Falls. For your primary object-lesson, go to the read-ingroom of the Plaza Hotel, New-York, and see the large painting of the falls of this river, the Shoshone. went out by the same means. But in no single in-tance has it happened that a chief of state, after having been driven from report. In This is the ploughmen dotting it now with teams and seed-drill See the smoke of the locomotives of the Union Pacific or Oregon short Line and Utah and Northern bringing forth and relieving you of your own "rotten" surplus population and making better men of them; thanking Providence there are ways and means of getting away from your immense acreages of filthy tenement exist-ence to breathe under a clear sky. And remember what I predict. Soon your columns

will be teeming with accounts of rich nuggets of gold, like the placers of old California days, from this same "rotten borough," in abundance; swelling the production from its past normal state to a large increase, and detracting attention from silver. In spite of the

Neither is it rotten in politics. examples constantly set before it by this enlightened

examples constantly set before it by this enlightened community, a fair degree of honesty prevalls in all administration of public affairs, and its public securities are constant objects of competitive attention by agents of trust companies of this city and the New-England States.

New York City is not all in all, nor the all, in polities. I happened here once at a time when readers of the city press were made to believe that Mr. Arthur was the only nominee of his party for President. I took the cars, and in twenty minutes I was out of the city and in the country. Only twenty minutes. And for several days I continued to ride without stop pover, westerly and everywhere. I found people; people who did not all think as New-Yorkers in polities, though constantly identified with and essential to each other in business. In this relation alone, aside from polities, let us hear no more about rotten horoughs.

New-York, April 22, 1892. New-York, April 22, 1892.

CHANGE OF FAITH MEANS SOMETHING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have just read in The Tribune of to-day an article headed "Dr. M'Grew's Change of Faith." general impression the reader would gather from it. however, appears to me to be far from correct. Let me quote from it two expressions to show what I mean: "He (Dr. M'Grew) has no theological differences ns. . . . He desires to do mission work and feels that he can do it better in the Episcopal Church." This from a member of Dr. M'Grew's Methodist con-

"They had no fault to find with his change of denomination, which they regarded as simply an effort on his part to work where he could accomplish the greatest good." This from several Methodist ministers.

Now, sir, I have no fault to find with these gentlemen, nor their remarks, which from their point of view were both kind and correct, but I do wish to make it clear that when a minister of any denomination it is vastly more than a And it is absolutely necessary that he have "theological differences" with his former connection because the doctrines which he must embrace are different.

Title I, Canon 2, Section 7 has to do with such a

ense as that of Dr. McGrew. The Episcopal Church treats a minister of any denomination as a simple lay man, examines into his baptism, requires come to confirmation, and makes him go through the come to confirmation, and makes aim to bridge the process of postulant, candidate for holy orders, dea-ron and priest. It is needless to say that his personal faith is made the subject of examination and criticism, and he cannot be admitted even as candidate without showing evidence that he has good and substantial theological reasons for destring to leave his former

The Episcopal Church, sir, does not pose as The Episcopal Church, sir, does not pose as a denomination. She is ever ready to receive any who wish to return to her fold into visible mion with the Catholic Church, but it is not a "change of denomination" merely, and there are "theological differences" which the Church cannot and does not ignore. He must submit, among other papers, a testimonial from at least two priests of the Church that he is "sincerely attached to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Church," which all men know to be different from that of the Methodist or any other denomination. It is a simple matter of fact and justice, sir, which I thank you for allowing me to correct.

EDMUND B. SMITH.

Vergennes, Vermont, May 4, 1892.

THE MISTAKES OF PRESIDENT MARTIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have carefully read in your Issue of today the comments attributed to Mr. James J. Martin, President of the Police Board, regarding Dr. Parkhurst's latest arraignment of the police, and through your columns beg to say a word or two. Mr. Martin has the andacity to say that Dr. Parkhurst knows his methods have been condemned, and justly condemned by every right-minded man and woman in this city.
It so happens that Dr. Parkhurst does not know anything of the kind, but on the contrary has received. commendatory letters from any number of citizens, and has publicly acknowledged this fact. What troubles Mr. Martin so much is the fact that Dr. Parkhurst de nounces the police as the trusted allies of vice, and if Mr. Martin did not feel convinced of the out and out truth of this statement, he would rest much easier. Does Mr. Martin consider that the citizens of New-York are a lot of fools? He is reported as having said, Dr. Parkhurst had to go a good deal out of his way ... to find vice."
The facts will not bear Mr. Martin out in this state

" But vice was not flaunted in the streets," says Mi Martin. What nonsense is such a statement as that. Vice not flaunted in the streets! Is Martin blind, or is it that he lacks the capacity to know vice when he sees it! I can walk through the streets any night in the week, and walk as a moral gentleman should, and yet be greeted with the "Good evening" and the "Ah, there" by those who openly flaunt their vice in your very face; and thousands of our citizens have had, and are having the same experience.

More than once in the broad day light, while walking through the streets, have I been pulled by the ing through the streets, have I ocen palled by the coat sleeve and received disgusting solicitations, mak-ing my blood run hot to think that young men in broad day light out on the thoroughfares are subject to such temptations. And yet this Mr. Martin speaks of vice not being flaunted in the streets! Answer me this one question, Mr. Martin. Was vice flaunting itself in the streets the other night when your policemen arrested some seventy-eight women who were locked

arrested some seventy-eight women who were locked up, and then on the following morning sent to the penttentiary?

Let me quote again. Alluding to Dr. Parkhurst's sermon he says, "Then from his pulpit he gives a vivid description of all the dreadful experiences which alled him with so much virtuous horror; after he had watched the can can exhibition." What do you mean by vivid, Mr. Martin! The sermon was preached in the presence of ladles and gentlemen, and those who

to a greater or less extent which is bound to be t result of the Doctor's exposure of vice in this city. New-York, April 15, 1892. W. P. H.

THE GRANT FUND AND PATRIOTISM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The Committee of the Grant Monument Ass ciation of the West Side has been fortunate, first, in having as one of its members the principal of one of our best ward schools, and next, in being able to select from the school tifty bright, intelligent, gentlemanly boys, who are proud to be enlisted in the work of soliciting contributions to the Monument Fund. These boys are elected "junior members" of the committee and are furnished with the proper credentials, signed by the chairman of the committee; also with silver shields bearing the device of their office. The territory from Seventy-second-st. to Ninety-first-st, and from control park to the silver divided. Central Park to the river is divided up and apportion o that a thorough house-to-house canvass can Each person is furnished also with the printed ad of the committee and a beautiful engraving of the proposed monument, for general distribution, as well "The head of the house is not at home," or already subscribed," and as they are selected by the principal for the very qualities which will make them acceptable to the "folks at home," and successful in quest, there is little doubt as to the result. The hint, it seems to me, is worth printing for the benefit of other committees. There is so little time left before the 30th of May, and so few acceptable people who are willing to assume the personal canvass; and there are so few people who would be as acceptable as their work; and then, think of the lesson in patriotism their work; and then, think of the lesson in patriotem to the boys themselves. It ought to be a matter of sincere pride to any boy, or to any father or mother of a boy, who can make a brilliant record in collecting money for so patriotic a purpose. If the city papers should properly champion this effort, so that the way of these interesting solicitors should be opened before them, with families waiting to receive them, how easy and delightful the task would be made, and how much the anxiety of General Porter relieved. Let the school-boys of the city raise the Grant Monument Fund before the 25th of May, and the world will never forget it.

May 8, 1802.

HARMONY THE ONE THING NEEDED. the Editor of The Tribune.

May 8, 1802.

Sir: As we are about entering upon the Presidential campaign, I would like to inquire through the columns of The Tribune if it is not about time for the various factions of the party to cease their bickerings and wranglings over the minor subjects of disagreement between them, and to work together for the good of the party at large. As one of the great body of ounger Republicans, I am tired of hearing about the Platt men and the Miller men, the Bliss men and the anti-Bliss men, or the Nathan men and the anti-Nathan men and their various grievances. Like thousands of others I care nothing about the subjects them. I think it is about time that they laid their differences aside and joined hands against the common enemy. If the older leaders cannot do this, let them step back into the ranks and some of the younger or differences to settle with this one or the other, come to the front and lead us on to the victory which surely awaits us if we work together in harmony and good-fellowship. We are now paying the penalty of the rivaly of factions in the last two State campaigns, in either of which we would have been victorious if the two wings of the party had been loyal to one another. Are we to run the risk of losing the Presidency this fall through the same feeling of Jealousy among the leaders. Rather than this, let them be given distinctly to understand that if we do not hear less of this facion or the other faction, all the rival leaders will be relegated to innocuous desuctude by the great body of loyal Republicans who place the good of the party above personal ambition.

YOUNG REPUBLICAN.

New-York, April 18, 1892. surely awaits us if we work together in harmony and New-York, April 18, 1892.

TYPE-WRITTEN WILLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: An article in your issue of the 10th inst. on the above subject is very interesting, and suggests: That if type-written wills can be made so that they shall be just as safe to use as wills engrossed with pen and lnk, they are to be preferred to the latter, especially in cases where haste is necessary.

2. That the objections to the use of type-written wills referred to in your article are equally applicable

3. That fraudulent substitution of pages can be prevented by pasting the sheets together, and where one side of the sheet is left blank, by drawing lines down the blank page, or by using heavier paper and printing on both sides.

4. That there is a special indelible ribbon manu 4. That there is a special indentile riboth mainterfactured. I have had one in use more than a year. I enclose a specimen of the writing produced by that old ribbon. The whole of the specimen has been rubbed with Indiarubber many more times than would be necessary to efface the letters made with the ordinary ribbon—and a few words of it have been rubbed until the paper is thin and torn, and still without effacing the words.

New-York, April 16, 1802.

MORE THAN ONE HOSPITAL FOR BABIES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have just read in your issue of April 14, a most interesting appeal from ababies' hosecome a priest in the Episcopal Church pital in Lexington-ave of your city. I notice, howprobably from their extreme youth and inexperience which I am sure they will gladly correct, in justice to other sick babies of their city. They say they are the "only bables' hospital of New-York." it is scarcely a week since I spent a morning of another bables' hospital, No. 222 East Twentieth-st. I was told that it was connected with the Post-Graduate Hospital, but it certainly occupied a distinct building, with separate laundry, kitchen, one corps of nurses, and was exclusively for sick bables, as it was "running over" with them, there only being two of the large number, not bables, but

being two of the large number, not bables, but children, five or six years, who for special reasons could not be taken in other hospitals.

I am sure there is room in your big city for a dozen bables' hospitals, and the little ones will undoubtedly say, "the more the merrier," but I was so much interested in my visit that I felt sure you would gladly know there were at least two such excellent institutions in your city.

A FRIEND OF SICK BABIES,
Fortress Monroe, Virginia, April 15, 1892.

OUTLOOK FOR THE TINPLATE INDUSTRY.

To the Ldttor of The Tribune. Sir: We notice your article in your issue of April 10 on the remarks about the fire caused by the simple boiling over of one of our grease pots which destroyed a small portion of the roof at one end of the building. We wonder if those who have endeavored to make this small blaze appear as small as possible will take the same position in their description of our new large works and erdeavor to make them as large as emain that the manufacture of tinplate is such a simple industry, so easily carried on, that it is sure to become one of the largest in this country.

Although we have been brought in contact great many who have no knowledge of the manufacture great many who have no knowledge of the manufacture of tinplate, we take great pleasure to say that we have yet to see the first one who, after having seen tinplate made, would not say it is a most simple industry, capable of being carried on much more successfully than many industries already established in the country. Politics and the universal ignorance of what the article really is, appears to be the bottom of many publications on the subject.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1802.

TRUMPETS IN "THE MESSIAH."

sir: In referring to the composition of the orchestra at the performance of Handel's "Messiah," secording to the original score, The Tribune mentions three trumpets." Were the instruments used at Mase Hall last Saturday (one of them as an obligate to the bass air "The Trumpet shall Sound") genuine trumpets, or simply cornets? And how many orchestras in the United States have real trumpet players?

New York, May 2, 1892.

(The instruments used by Mr. Damrosch were cornets. To call them trumpets was merely to make use of a euphemism which is thoroughly understood nowadays. We believe there is but one orchestra in America in which the trumpet has kept its place-the Boston Symphony Orches-

TREATMENT OF FIFTH-AVE. STAGE HORSES. o the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In spite of the numerous letters which have appeared in the papers lately concerning the ill-treatment of the Fifth Avenue stage horses, the abuse does not seem to be in the slightest degree abated. Some new horses have been put on, but they are neither large enough nor strong enough for the work required of them. What is really needed, is a strong new team of three horses for each stage; the constant strain, of stopping and starting again the heavy, strain, of stopping and starting again the heavy, brakeless stage, is a tremendous one. A large number of the horses are lame. Saturday afternoon, stages No. 2 and No. 88, had each a horse so crippled, that it must have required a very hard, or a very indifferent heart to ride behind at mais to which every step was torture. If the public is not willing to give up the use of the stages entirely, will it not at least refuse to ride behind lame horses? A. L. New-York, April 26, 1892.